Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L6 and q10	3

Database: US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; US Patents Full-Text Database; US OCR Full-Text Database; EPO Abstracts Database; JPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L7

Refine Search | Recall Text | Clear | Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Monday, June 05, 2006 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L7	L6 and q10	3	L7
L6	(lung or pulmonary) adj3 (surfactant) and vagina$	109	L6
L5	(lung or pulmonary) adj3 (surfactant) same vagina$	14	L5
L4	L3 and (q or coQ)	2	L4
L3	(lung or pulmonary) adj3 (surfactant) same mucosa$	16	L3
L2	(lung or pulmonary) adj3 surfactant	1258	L2
L1	(coq or Q) same (lung or pulmonary) adj3 surfactant	5	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L3 and (q or coQ)	2

Database: US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; US Patents Full-Text Database; US OCR Full-Text Database; EPO Abstracts Database; JPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L4

Refine Search | Recall Text | Clear | Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Monday, June 05, 2006 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L4	L3 and (q or coQ)	2	L4
L3	(lung or pulmonary) adj3 (surfactant) same mucosa$	16	L3
L2	(lung or pulmonary) adj3 surfactant	1258	L2
L1	(coq or Q) same (lung or pulmonary) adj3 surfactant	5	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Hit List

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 5 of 5 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 6846649 B1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L1: Entry 1 of 5 File: USPT Jan 25, 2005

US-PAT-NO: 6846649
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6846649 B1

TITLE: Recombinant human mannan-binding lectin

DATE-ISSUED: January 25, 2005

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Thiel; Steffen	DK-8240 Risskov			DK
Jensenius; Jens Christian	DK-5230 Odense			DK
Jensen; Thomas Vorup	DK-8000 Arhus			DK

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 530/396, 530/412, 530/413, 536/23.5

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6471968 B1

L1: Entry 2 of 5 File: USPT Oct 29, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6471968
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6471968 B1

TITLE: Multifunctional nanodevice platform

DATE-ISSUED: October 29, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Baker, Jr.; James R.	Ann Arbor	MI		
Tomalia; Donald A.	Ann Arbor	MI		

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/280.1; 424/1.11, 424/130.1, 424/277.1, 424/94.1, 514/44, 536/23.1, 536/24.1, 536/24.5

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 3. Document ID: WO 9835660 A1

L1: Entry 3 of 5 File: EPAB Aug 20, 1998

PUB-NO: WO009835660A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9835660 A1
TITLE: TRANSDERMAL, ORAL AND INTRAVENOUS PREPARATIONS OF 2,3-DIMETHOXY-5-METHYL-6-
-DECAPRENYL-1,4-BENZOQUINONE

PUBN-DATE: August 20, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
ENZMANN, FRANZ	DE
LACHMANN, BURKHARD	NL

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 31/12; A61 K 47/00
EUR-CL (EPC): A61K009/00; A61K031/12

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 4. Document ID: EP 348967 A2

L1: Entry 4 of 5 File: EPAB Jan 3, 1990

PUB-NO: EP000348967A2
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: EP 348967 A2
TITLE: Synthetic lung surfactant preparation comprising lipids and polypeptides.

PUBN-DATE: January 3, 1990

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
MCLEAN, LARRY R	
KRSTENANSKY, JOHN L	

US-CL-CURRENT: 530/324
INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 37/02; C07 K 7/00
EUR-CL (EPC): C07K014/785

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 5. Document ID: US 20040228910 A1, WO 9835660 A1, EP 1007021 A1, CA 2280316 A1, EP 1007021 B1, DE 59800863 G, ES 2159938 T3, US 20020155151 A1

L1: Entry 5 of 5 File: DWPI Nov 18, 2004

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-456851
DERWENT-WEEK: 200477

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TITLE: Transdermal, oral or intravenous coenzyme=Q-10 preparation - also containing pulmonary surfactant to improve effect, used e.g. for treating diabetes, incontinence, psoriasis or neuro-dermatitis

INVENTOR: ENZMANN, F; LACHMANN, B

PRIORITY-DATA: 1997DE-1005231 (February 12, 1997), 1999CA-2280316 (August 13, 1999)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 20040228910 A1	November 18, 2004		000	A61K009/127
WO 9835660 A1	August 20, 1998	G	012	A61K031/12
EP 1007021 A1	June 14, 2000	G	000	A61K031/12
CA 2280316 A1	February 13, 2001	E	000	A61K031/125
EP 1007021 B1	June 13, 2001	G	000	A61K031/12
DE 59800863 G	July 19, 2001		000	A61K031/12
ES 2159938 T3	October 16, 2001		000	A61K031/12
US 20020155151 A1	October 24, 2002		000	A61K009/127

INT-CL (IPC): A61 F 13/00; A61 K 9/127; A61 K 9/14; A61 K 9/70; A61 K 31/12; A61 K 31/125; A61 K 47/00

Terms	Documents
(coq or Q) same (lung or pulmonary) adj3 surfactant	5

L3: Entry 7 of 16 File: USPT Aug 5, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5653996 A
TITLE: Method for preparing liposomes

Detailed Description Text (71):
Aerosolized liposomes, or liposome sprays are a convenient vehicle for applying the liposomes to nasal or oral mucosa, or for delivery into the respiratory tract. In one embodiment, the liposomes are formulated as a dilute aqueous suspension and sprayed from a conventional pump or squeeze spray bottle. Alternatively, the liposomes are formulated for use with fluorocarbon propellant solvents in a pressurized canister system. Liposomes are also desirably used with nebulizing equipment. Aerosol delivery of liposomes is particularly suited for delivery of lipids and passenger molecules to the lungs, for treating a lung condition or disease. For example, lung surfactant lipids and lung surfactant-associated proteins are desirably delivered via aerosolized liposome to an infant or other individual having or at risk of having respiratory distress. The liposomes may be aerosolized under conditions which produce aerosol particle sizes favoring particle deposition in a selected region of the respiratory tract, see e.g. Radhakrishnan, U.S. Pat. No. 5,192,528.

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L3: Entry 9 of 16 File: USPT Nov 9, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5260284 A

** See image for Certificate of Correction **

TITLE: Methods employing unique mixtures of polar and neutral lipids and sterol for lung surfactant replacement therapy

Detailed Description Text (3):

Recent studies by the present Applicant have indicated that many of the phospholipids found in a pulmonary fluid are also found along the length of the gastrointestinal tract, from the esophagus to the colon. These phospholipids appear to be concentrated on the mucosal surface which separates the digestive and absorptive epithelium from the luminal contents. The functional importance of phospholipids has been studied in greatest detail in the lung. It is now well recognized that pulmonary surfactants, which are high in phospholipids, play a vital role in minimizing the surface forces at the level of the alveoli, allowing the alveoli to remain open throughout the respiratory cycle.

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L3: Entry 11 of 16 File: USPT Aug 27, 1991

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5043329 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Methods and compositions employing unique mixtures of polar and neutral lipids for protecting the gastrointestinal tract

Detailed Description Text (3):
Recent studies by the present Applicant have indicated that many of the phospholipids found in a pulmonary fluid are also found along the length of the gastrointestinal tract, from the esophagus to the colon. These phospholipids appear to be concentrated on the mucosal surface which separates the digesive and absorptive epithelium from the luminal contents. The functional importance of phospholipids has been studied in greatest detail in the lung. It is now well recognized that pulmonary surfactants, which are high in phospholipids, play a vital role in minimizing the surface forces at the level of the alveoli, allowing the alveoli to remain open throughout the respiratory cycle.

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L6: Entry 94 of 109 File: USPT Apr 26, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5306483
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5306483 A

TITLE: Phospholipid delivery system

DATE-ISSUED: April 26, 1994

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Mautone; Alan J.	Morris Township, Morris County	NJ		

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/45; 424/450

CLAIMS:

We claim:

1. A process for preparing lipid crystals in combination with a therapeutically active agent comprising:

(a) preparing a mixture of one or more lipids and one or more spreading agents selected from the group consisting of cholesteryl esters, phospholipids, carbohydrates, and proteins, in powder form; the therapeutically active agent; and one or more fluorocarbon propellants, said lipids, said spreading agents, and said therapeutically active agent being insoluble in the propellants wherein the lipids are present in an amount of about 80 to 99.5 percent by weight and the spreading agents are present in an amount of about 0.5 to about 20 percent by weight, both based on the weight of the mixture; and

(b) evaporating the propellants from said mixture.

2. The process defined in claim 1 wherein, simultaneously with or after step (b), the product of the process is delivered to the point of use.

3. The process defined in claim 1 wherein the lipids are phospholipids, neutral lipids, or mixtures thereof.

4. The process defined in claim 3 wherein the phospholipids are any of the class known as phosphatidylcholine.

5. The process defined in claim 4 wherein the phosphatidylcholine is any fully saturated diacyl phosphatidylcholine.

6. The process defined in claim 1 wherein the phospholipid is a diacylphosphatidylglycerol.

7. The process defined in claim 1 wherein the phospholipid is a

diacylphosphatidylethanolamine.

8. The process defined in claim 1 wherein the phospholipid is a diacylphosphatidylserine.

9. The process defined in claim 1 wherein the phospholipid is a diacylphosphatidylinositol.

10. The process defined in claim 1 wherein the phospholipid is a sphingomyelin.

11. The process defined in claim 1 wherein the phospholipid is Cardiolipin.

12. The process defined in claim 1 wherein the phospholipid is a lysophospholipid.

13. The process defined in claim 1 wherein the phospholipid is a plasmalogen.

14. The process defined in claim 1 wherein the phospholipid is a diether phosphonolipid.

15. The process defined in claim 1 wherein the phospholipid is a dialkylphospholipid.

16. The process defined in claim 1 wherein the carbohydrates are glucose, fructose, galactose, pneumogalactan, or dextrose.

17. The process defined in claim 1 wherein the protein is selected from albumin and pulmonary surfactant specific proteins A or B or C or D or mixtures thereof.

18. The process defined in claim 1 wherein the cholesteryl ester is cholesteryl palmitate, cholesteryl oleate or cholesteryl stearate.

19. The process defined in claim 1 wherein the fluorocarbon propellants are cholorfluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons or mixtures thereof.

20. The product of the process defined in claim 1 wherein about 95% of said product particles are equal to or less than 16 microns in diameter.

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